

# THE ORGAN OF TEMPERANCE REFORM.

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CINCINNATI, JUNE 11, 1852.

PUBLISHED BY  
Gen. S. F. CARY. J. S. WHITWELL,  
CALEB CLARK.

Gen. S. F. CARY, EDITOR.  
J. S. WHITWELL, CORRESPONDING EDITOR,  
CALEB CLARK, PRINTER.

**Terms.**  
City subscribers, delivered by the carrier, and  
single-mail subscribers, ..... \$1.50  
Four copies, ..... 5.00  
Ten copies and upwards, each, ..... 1.00  
Any Division, or person, sending a club of twenty,  
shall be entitled to an extra copy.

**Agents.**  
We continue to send the Organ, with bill and pro-  
spectus, to those who are not subscribers. In every  
such instance, it is our earnest request that they will  
at once raise a club and forward it on.

**Old Subscribers.**  
We continue to send the Organ to those subscribers  
whose time is expiring. We desire that every one  
who was on the Fountain list will renew their sub-  
scription to the Organ as fast as they expire.

**It is our purpose to work the Organ into every  
town in the State of Ohio. Push the war right  
straight into Africa, is our motto. Friends, shall it  
be done?**

**Wherever there is a club already on, addi-  
tional names will be received at club rates—one ad-  
mission each.**

**Agents.**  
Rev. J. W. CLOCK is authorized to act as agent  
for the Organ.  
Bro. J. M. ADAMS, of this city, is authorized to act  
as agent for the Organ in his town through a portion of  
Indiana.  
Bro. JOHN N. CLARK is also agent for the Organ.

**Mr. Editor:**—The friends of Temperance  
in this place and vicinity, are making pre-  
parations for a "GRAND TEMPERANCE JUBILEE,  
AND SOCIAL PIC-NIC PARTY," to come off on  
Saturday, 3d of July, in commemoration of the  
glorious 4th of '76. All are respectfully  
invited to participate.

It is the wish of the Committee of Ar-  
rangements that you give an editorial notice  
of it in your paper. Respectfully,

H. C. NICHOLSON, Chmn. Com.  
Mt. Washington, Ham. Co., June 5.

If we can possibly leave our business, we  
will be with the brethren on the above oc-  
casion. Let every temperance man in Ham-  
ilton County be there. They need some-  
thing of the kind to *renew* their long lost  
energy and zeal.—*Pub.*

The Editor will probably be at  
his post next week.

### Pic Nic.

The Ladies of this City intend going  
on a Pic Nic excursion to North Bend,  
on Tuesday morning next, at 8 o'clock.  
A boat has been chartered for the pur-  
pose. We hope to see every body and  
their children attend this Pic Nic. To  
judge from the energy and zeal of the  
Managers, it will be the Pic Nic of the  
season.

### Who will Follow Him?

The R. I. Temperance Advocate con-  
cludes an article on Hon. E. A. Hanne-  
gan's murder of a brother-in-law in a  
drunken brawl, as follows:—

"Now, young men, see what genteel  
tippling has done for Edward A. Hanne-  
gan. Was he a weak-minded man?  
Has he, in public life, shown any want  
of firmness? Will you call him a fool,  
and then dare follow in his footsteps?  
You have friends around you—so had he.  
You have talents—he was brilliant. You  
have pride—he stood in the halls of  
Congress, and in the halls of Emperors;  
was honored at home, and bowed to  
abroad. You have self-respect—he had  
so much that he killed a brother who in-  
sulted him. But neither talents, nor firm-  
ness, nor self-respect, nor pride, nor  
friends saved him; and all these will not  
save you, if you defy Fate by tampering  
with the wine cup. Dash it down, as  
you would avoid the pangs that shoot  
now, like winged serpents of fire, through  
poor Hannegan's heart."

Parson Brownlow, Editor of the  
"Son of Temperance," at Knoxville,  
Tenn., is so hard upon christian liquor  
sellers and drinkers, that some of the  
officers refuse the use of their church  
for meetings at which he is to speak. A  
Division at Campbell's Station invited  
him to deliver a speech for them, which  
he accepted. The Old School Presby-  
terian church was procured for the oc-  
casion; but on learning that Bro. Brownlow  
was to speak, the officers of the church  
positively refused its use. In his last  
paper, he alludes to the matter in the  
following style, peculiarly his own:

"They, (the officers), are laboring  
under a misapprehension, as to the char-  
acter of the speech we intend to make  
on that occasion. We intend a full ex-  
position and defense of the Principles  
and Usages of the Order; and we never  
have intended, on that occasion, to say  
any thing about the fondness of some of the  
"officers" of that Church, for liquor or  
women, nor yet, to allude to the opinions  
that some of the best men in the country  
entertain, of some of them, or the opinions  
they entertain and have expressed relative  
to each other! These are personal matters,  
with which we have no concern, and  
which do not come within the range of a  
Temperance address. Beside, our wish  
is to win them over to—not to drive them  
from the Order. If these "officers"  
will attend at Concord, we promise them  
something decidedly rich!"

Bro. B. is a thorough going Son of  
Temperance, and those who oppose him,  
or the Order, or any Temperance organi-  
zation, are handled without gloves. He  
always speaks what he thinks, and  
means what he says.

Mr. E. A. Hannegan, who recently  
killed his brother-in-law at Covington,  
Indiana, has been admitted to bail in the  
sum of \$500.

### Editorial Correspondence.

PHILADELPHIA, MAY, 31st, 1852.

Bro. CLARK—I arrived at Buffalo en  
route to National Division just in time to  
be ten minutes too late for the express  
train for Albany, and was compelled to  
remain there about ten hours. I had an  
opportunity to look about the city, and  
call upon my old friend, Bennett, Proprietor  
of the Temperance House. He is  
well sustained, and should be, for he  
keeps a quiet, orderly, comfortable house;  
the traveler feels at home, and is fur-  
nished with all the necessities of life.

Let Bennett's Temperance House be re-  
membered by the readers of the Organ,  
as they may have occasion to stop at  
Buffalo. Learning that a German laborer,  
who had long served me, was in the  
Hospital of the "Sisters of Charity," I  
sought out the place. It is situated far  
out on Main street, and appears to be a  
real home for the sick of the Catholic  
Church. The poor man whom I sought  
was there, and had been for several  
months. He assured me that he had  
every kindness and attention shown to  
him. The "Sisters" watched by his  
bedside, night and day, with a sister's  
devotion, tenderness and solicitude. "Sis-  
ter Irenaeus," the principal of the estab-  
lishment, took great pleasure in passing  
me through the different wards; and also  
into the small chapel where the convales-  
cent may pay their devotions to the

"Blessed Virgin." The lights are con-  
stantly burning in the dark chapel, which,  
with the pictures and sacred relics,  
makes it an awe inspiring place. The  
Sister showed me a picture which was  
rescued from the Pagans many centuries  
ago, which had been cut to pieces with  
the infidel's sword, but which, by "Di-  
vine miracle" had been restored to its  
former condition, excepting a scar on one  
cheek, and another on the breast, where  
a drop of blood had miraculously stained  
the incision. It was a picture of the  
"Blessed Virgin," and the Sister assured  
me that many astonishing miracles had  
been wrought by worshipping this pic-  
ture; or rather, by devotion to the Virgin  
through this, as a symbol.

Whatever we may think of the idola-  
try and superstition of the Catholics, we  
must commend the pious devotion and  
tender care of these females to the poor,  
unfortunate strangers, who, sick and  
weary, are ministered unto by them. I  
cannot shake off the conviction that the  
blessing of heaven will rest upon them:  
"I was sick and ye visited me." From  
Buffalo we passed rapidly to Albany,  
hence down the Hudson to New York  
City, and by Railroad to this city, pass-  
ing over the whole distance in a little  
more than twenty-four hours. It does  
seem as though every body was travel-  
ing and going in the same direction, and  
at the same time. Cars, steamboats,  
omnibuses, hotels, all crowded. I am  
stopping here at the Girard House, a  
new and magnificent Hotel. Philadel-  
phia has long needed a first class house,  
and that want is now abundantly sup-  
plied. The Cincinnatians must yield the  
palm to the city of Brotherly Love. The  
Burnet House cannot compare in any  
particular with the Girard.

The multitudes are now on their way  
to the Democratic Convention. There is  
much speculation as to who will be se-  
lected as candidates for President and  
Vice President. Before this reaches you  
the agony will be over, and our readers  
will have learned the result. Hence, I  
need not give the impressions of my  
own mind. I have not yet met any of  
the Representatives of the N. D. Little  
inclined to write,

I remain yours, &c., S. F. C.

### Morals at Washington.

Every body is aware of the profligacy  
prevalent at the seat of the General  
Government. The severe virtue that pre-  
vailed in the assembly, that pledged their  
lives, fortunes and sacred honor to main-  
tain the Declaration of Independence, is  
no longer expected. Many an elder of  
the church, has there learned to desec-  
rate that Sabbath, the observance of  
which he had formerly so rigidly exacted.  
And it might sorrowfully be added, it  
were well if his degeneracy extended no  
farther. Nevertheless, it has always been  
supposed that a remnant could be found  
even there, who maintained, in a good  
degree, the purer morals of a purer age;  
and among that remnant we had always  
supposed was to be found the distin-  
guished Senator from New York, who is  
the principal subject of the following  
paragraph:

Mr. Marshall, of Kentucky, who had  
seceded from the Whig Congressional  
Convention, on its refusal to act on the  
Compromise Resolution, was alluded to,  
as being associated with Mr. Seward, of  
New York, in the discussion of a "glass  
of grog," at a late hour after his with-  
drawal. He thus explains the apparent  
inconsistency: "Every gentleman pos-  
sesses the right, I believe, without arraign-  
ment, to regulate his social walks and con-  
versation, and I exercise that right to suit  
my own taste. I suppose this passage  
was produced to show to the country, that  
while I differ *to* *calo* from the Senator  
from New York, the breach had not be-  
come fatal, as I still was willing to in-

dulge in his company, in one of the com-  
mon occurrences at Washington. [Laugh-  
ter.] In a word, I found the Senator  
from New York unexpectedly, at an un-  
seasonable hour of the night, so fixed as  
to keep apart from the caucus, and yet to  
direct and command its operations un-  
seen, so far as he could do so through the  
instrumentality of his friends; and, after  
I was separated from it we took a drink.  
Should he invite me, under equally em-  
barrassing circumstances to himself and  
his friends, I should drink with him again.  
[Laughter.]

The house seemed to relish these re-  
searches into private history even more  
than political discussions.

Mr. Marshall's explanation, taking into  
view his moral and political position, is  
entirely satisfactory. He has done noth-  
ing in the premises that ought to make  
him obnoxious to his friends. Now for  
Mr. Seward's case. His influence is much  
more efficient than that of his—compa-  
tore [It is a great pity that we have no  
familiar English word sufficiently digni-  
fied to denote the parties taken by means  
of an honorable Senator and a distin-  
guished member of the House. *Pe-*  
*companion* is both obsolete and vulgar.]  
The friends of the Ex-governor, in his  
own State, are neither few nor insignifi-  
cant, and they are, almost to a man, the  
unwavering friends of the Maine Law  
movement. While they have been fight-  
ing a desperate battle at Albany, and have  
met defeat without disgrace, it appears  
that their political leader has been ex-  
hibiting the same complaisance toward  
their enemy, which his opponent has ex-  
ercised toward him.

We have entertained a high respect for  
Mr. Seward. He has lived down that  
ridiculous affectation of contempt which  
was once entertained against him. We  
hope some explanation of his apparent  
inconsistency will be made, although we  
must confess that our ingenuity is at a  
loss to suggest the possible nature of  
such explanation.

### A Delightful Place.

A correspondent of the Dayton Gazette,  
writing from Harrison township, Mont-  
gomery county, O., gives the following  
account of the moral and christian feed-  
ing of the citizens composing said town-  
ship. How we should like to reside in  
a land of such universal freedom, where  
saint (!) and sinner lie down and wallow  
together! Where the holy man of God—  
the followers of the meek and lowly Jesus,  
who went about doing good, extend the  
hand of fellowship to the hardened reprobate,  
the gambler and the law breaker,  
in perpetrating the work of the Devil.  
Queer religion this! Oh, christianity!  
how thou art fallen in these latter days!  
In days gone by, when we were an  
urchin, in the wild woods of the "dark  
and bloody ground," we have often seen  
ministers of the gospel ascend to the pul-  
pit, of a warm day, minus a vest and  
coat, with shirt sleeves rolled above the  
elbows, and after preaching for an hour,  
descend and partake of a good horn of most  
excellent Bourbon (!) and smacking their  
lips as an acknowledgment of its superior  
qualities, ascend to the pulpit again,  
and put in their best and most eloquent  
licks against the Devil and his angels,  
closing with a description of the beauties  
of Heaven, that cannot be surpassed by  
the eloquent and learned Divines of the  
present day. Then it was the universal  
custom to drink, and he who refused to  
partake of a glass when offered by a  
friend, insulted his friend; and the Min-  
isters were none the less pious and zealous  
christians for indulging in intoxicating  
liquors. But now that custom, and the  
intelligence of the people universally de-  
nounce its use, as injurious to health and  
happiness, and baneful to the best inter-  
ests of society, who will pretend to say  
that that Minister or layman who advo-  
cates its use, is a *Bible Christian*? No  
one, we opine, who has ever read, three  
chapters of the Bible. How those Chris-  
tians of Harrison township can reconcile  
such opinions and actions with the doc-  
trines as revealed by Revelations, is a  
profound mystery to us.

Interest, no doubt, governs their con-  
duct in and out of the church, and not the  
doctrines of revealed christianity.

We would advise our friend of the  
still, up in Jamestown, to remove at once  
to Harrison township. There his religion  
can be appreciated, and there he can deal  
out as much death and damnation as he  
desires without any squirmings of con-  
science, and without any violation of the  
rules and usages of the church! Here is  
the extract:

"I would here take occasion to say,  
that the sentiment of this part of Harrison  
township, in opposition to the Maine Li-  
quor Law, admits of no division. Here  
the CHRISTIAN, the DRUNKARD, the GAMBLER  
and the LAW-BREAKER have arrayed them-  
selves against it."

### Notice.

The Grand Scribe requests us to say,  
that the proceedings of the G. D. have  
been mailed to each member of the G. D.,  
to each County and Division Deputy,  
and to each R. S. of Subordinate Divi-  
sions.

The Cholera is in the City, but not as  
an epidemic.

### Proceedings of Grand Division.

We continue this week, our extracts  
from the proceedings of the G. D. The  
following extracts from the report of the  
G. W. P. will be read, and re-read with  
interest and benefit, by every friend of  
humanity in Ohio. From it, the reader  
will learn that the Order of the Sons of  
Temperance are determined to continue  
their efforts for the Maine Law until it  
shall become the law of Ohio:—

### "Brethren of the Grand Division:

"Through the kindness of a beneficent  
Providence, we are again permitted to  
assemble, to adopt measures for the good  
of our beloved Order, and the advance-  
ment of the great cause "which we are  
united to perpetuate." And it becomes  
us to be duly thankful to the Giver of all  
good, not only that our lives and healths  
have been the objects of his love, but  
that we are permitted to labor in this as-  
sociated capacity for the happiness of  
ourselves and our fellow men.

"The past six months has been a pe-  
riod of activity, and, I trust, of usefulness  
to our Order. It has been called into ac-  
tive exercise, and the wisdom of its or-  
ganization, and its capability for good,  
has been fully demonstrated. Whatever  
may be the result of the labors and exer-  
tions of that period in our State, it gives  
me much pleasure to say, that I believe  
that if these efforts and exertions fail  
to effect the result which has been sought,  
our brotherhood has nobly done its duty.  
A failure cannot be laid at our doors.  
This activity and renewed zeal has bene-  
fited our Order. The lukewarm have  
been aroused, the strong confirmed, and  
many Divisions, which were ready to  
perish, have found in new labors and  
objects, resuscitated strength to go on-  
ward in the work. Several Charters for  
new Divisions have been issued from the  
office of the Grand Scribe, and a goodly  
number of Divisions which had ceased  
to meet, but which had not surrendered their  
Charters, have resumed their posi-  
tion of activity, and it is confidently  
hoped, will be enabled to persevere  
therein. The members of many Divi-  
sions have received large accessions,  
while it is believed that expulsions and  
withdrawals have materially diminished,  
showing a very gratifying increase in  
the relative strength of our fraternity.  
We have undoubtedly passed through  
our reactionary stage, and are slowly but  
I trust surely redeeming our position.  
The material is better if our numbers are  
less than in the palmy days when every  
body almost, was crowding our Division  
rooms, and if any are disposed to con-  
sider our Order weak, because it does not  
number now as then, its twenty thou-  
sand, I would point them to the fact that  
more by ten fold the actual temperance  
labor is now performed by us, than when  
we were overburdened by members of  
the halting and timid. Like the army of  
Gideon we have been brought to the pure  
stream and he who could not in this  
cause lap water upon his knees, has been  
sent back as unworthy a place in our bat-  
tle array."

"The Committee appointed at the last  
session of this body, to take measures to  
establish a paper as the Organ of our Or-  
der, and the advocate of our principles,  
have succeeded in their efforts, by pre-  
sents the Organ of the Temperance Re-  
form, with which it is hoped, every  
member of this Grand Division is too  
well acquainted, as a subscriber and re-  
ader, to require any extended notice at  
this time. But I cannot forbear remark-  
ing that great credit, and the gratitude  
of every friend of temperance in our State,  
is due to the Committee for their labors,  
in originating and sustaining this paper,  
and it has proved itself a powerful aux-  
iliary in the great battle we are waging.  
It was felt at our last meeting that with-  
out a paper to present and advocate our  
views, we were in a measure powerless,  
and now that we have succeeded beyond  
our most sanguine expectations in its es-  
tablishment, it behooves us, as we value  
our cause, to labour to sustain it. It should  
be made permanent, and be placed by the  
support it receives, beyond the chance of  
failure. We should view it as absolutely  
necessary to the successful carrying for-  
ward of the Temperance reform. I am  
informed that thus far it has received un-  
precedented support and encouragement,  
but you will be able to learn more from  
the Committee, having it in charge, than  
I am able to communicate."

"At its last session, this body unani-  
mously took position in favor of a law for  
the suppression of the liquor traffic—one,  
which if enacted, would be effectual in  
its suppression. To secure its enactment  
great exertions have been made by the  
friends of temperance throughout our  
State, without regard to organization or  
locality. On this question all the friends  
of our cause, present a united front. The  
enormities of the liquor traffic are be-  
coming understood, and good men every  
where are laboring for its destruction. It  
is becoming apparent, that its days of  
prosperity are drawing to a close. Cu-  
pidity, avarice, and unfeeling selfishness,  
may combine together to hinder its down-  
fall, but they will not be successful.  
"Example is contagious," and the specu-  
lative now presented by the State of  
Maine, under the beneficent operations of  
the law there in force, is preparing not only  
these States, but the whole liquor cursed  
world, for a revolution. The friends of  
this reform have labored zealously for  
many years, to convince men of the direful  
effects of this traffic; they have list-  
ened incredulously, too often believing  
the evil was exaggerated, the picture over-  
drawn. It has been claimed too, that it  
could not be suppressed. We have  
talked of the amount of crime, pauper-  
ism, misery and death, inflicted upon  
community by the use and sale of intoxi-  
cating liquors—the existence of these  
evils has been admitted, but the cause  
denied. Thank God, we now no longer  
need to make estimates, or present hy-  
pothetical arguments. The problem has  
been solved, the facts are demonstrated,  
so that "he that runneth may read." The  
voices of cavillers are silenced, and op-  
ponents turn, for lack of argument, to rail-  
ing. The absence of the traffic from the  
State of Maine, shows by contrasting

its present and former condition, how  
great were its evils, more vividly and  
convincingly, than even an accurate mea-  
surement, (if such a thing were possible)  
of those evils. We judge of the profound-  
ity of darkness by comparing it with our  
knowledge of light. We should better  
know the cavernous depths of the deep  
sea, were its dark and turbulent waters  
removed. The example of Maine gives  
us light, with which to compare its for-  
mer darkness; the dark, deep, sluggish  
caverns of the ocean of intemperance,  
have been drained off, and we can ac-  
curately mark their former depth. And  
this has been done by law—law the em-  
bodiment of the people, before  
which this direful traffic, has thus almost  
wholly passed away. The enactment of  
this law, has at one step, carried forward  
the temperance reform fifty years.

"It has caused us to outstep the time  
occupied in the long and tedious trial,  
and brought us at once, to the final close,  
—the sentence and the execution. It has  
united all the advantages of our cause  
upon one common ground, so that the  
"Maine Law," is inscribed on every cor-  
ner, and is the soul stirring cry in every  
contest. And not more persistently did  
the old Roman repeat "Delenda est Car-  
thago," than do the temperance hosts,  
that other name for annihilation to the  
liquor traffic, and its innumerable evils,  
the "Maine Law!" And like Carthage  
may its fall be, never to rise again, to  
curse and blast humanity.

"To secure the enactment of this law  
in our own State, our efforts have been  
directed. The ball set in motion by this  
Grand Division, at its last session has  
rolled over the State and never before  
upon any subject of legislation which has  
drawed the attention of the people, has  
there been so strong and decided mani-  
festation of feeling. The voices of all  
classes have been heard, asking our Leg-  
islature to give them this salutary law.  
The request may be denied and the call  
disregarded, but if such should be the case  
the present session, which is about to  
close, it should not discourage and dis-  
hearten us. When the present Legislature  
was chosen, this law was almost unheard  
of. No reference was had to it, in se-  
lecting our Legislators, and under such  
circumstances it would not be strange, if  
it could not command a majority. Let  
the subject come properly before the peo-  
ple, unaltered with the partisan political  
questions of the day, and it will be the  
fault of its friends, if their wishes are  
again disregarded.

"It is incumbent on this Grand Divi-  
sion to take such measures as are practi-  
cable to maintain the position to which  
we have attained upon this question and  
to further advance it. To your wisdom  
I commend this and the other interests of  
our cause, trusting that your action will  
be as heretofore, harmonious and fruitful  
of good results."

The following resolutions were adopted  
by the Grand Section. We hope no Sec-  
tion will be without a Delegate to the  
Convention:

"The Select Committee to whom was  
referred the subject of the reorganization  
of the Grand Section, ask leave to present  
for adoption the following preamble and  
resolutions:

"WHEREAS, the union of the Grand Sec-  
tion of Cadets of Temperance with the  
Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance  
of Ohio, has failed to promote the  
prosperity of the Order of the Cadets—  
and whereas it appears from Resolutions  
adopted by Queen City Section, No. 2,  
and Washington Section, No. 1, and from  
the expression of the sentiments of all the  
delegates from other Sections in the  
Grand Section, that it is the desire of the  
Sections which still exist to reorganize the  
Grand Section of Ohio, separately  
from and independent of the Grand Divi-  
sion of Ohio.—Therefore,

"Resolved, That the Cadets of Temperance  
have the full and free consent of the  
Grand Section as at present organized,  
to meet in Convention for the purpose of  
organizing a Grand Section.

"Resolved, That each Section under our  
jurisdiction is hereby requested to elect  
three delegates, who shall hold the office  
of W. P. W. A. and P. W. A. to meet in  
Convention in the City of Columbus, on  
the third Wednesday of July next, at ten  
o'clock A. M. for the above purpose.

"Resolved, That when the present Grand  
Secretary shall be duly apprised of the  
organization of the Grand Section as pro-  
vided for in the preceding Resolutions,  
he shall, upon application of the proper  
officer of the proposed new organization  
deliver up to such officer the books, pa-  
pers and property of the Grand Section.

"Resolved, That the Grand Secretary be  
directed to furnish a copy of these Reso-  
lutions to each Section in Ohio and also  
procure their insertion in the Organ of the  
Temperance Reform."

The report of the G. Secretary exhibits  
the following facts: Number of Sections  
reported for the quarter ending Dec. 31,  
1851, six—for the quarter ending March  
31, 1852, seven. Number initiated 26.  
Dead 1. Contributing members, 156.  
Receipts, \$40 89.

### Editors of Methodist Papers.

At the General Conference of the  
Methodist Church, at Boston, among  
other business, the following elections for  
persons to take the editorial control of the  
Methodist papers were made, viz: Rev.  
Thos. E. Bond was elected editor of the  
Church Advocate and Journal, New  
York; Rev. Charles Elliot, editor of the  
Western Advocate, Cincinnati; Rev.  
John McClintock, editor of the Quarterly  
Review, N. Y.; D. P. Kidder, Sunday  
School Advocate, N. Y.; Wm. Hosmer,  
Northern Church Advocate, Auburn, N.  
Y.; Wm. Nast, Christian Apologist, Cin-  
cinnati; Leroy Swormstedt, Principal  
Book Agent, Cincinnati; Rev. Wm. P.  
Strickland was elected editor of the La-  
dies' Repository, Cincinnati.

The following Reverend gentlemen  
were elected Bishops: Dr. Levi Scott,  
of New York; Dr. Mathew Simpson, of  
Cincinnati; O. C. Baker, of New Hamp-  
shire; and E. R. Ames, of Indiana.

### Baltimore Convention.

We have received the proceedings of  
this body. Hon. John W. Davis, of In-  
diana, was chosen to preside over its  
deliberations. On the third day the Con-  
vention proceeded to ballot for candi-  
dates for President and Vice President—  
49th ballot Gen. FRANKLIN D. PIERCE,  
of New Hampshire, received 282 votes  
—necessary for a choice, 192. Mr. Pierce  
was declared duly nominated. Wm. R.  
King, of Alabama, was then nominated  
for Vice President.

As many of our readers will be anxious  
to know who Gen. PIERCE is, we insert  
the following brief sketch from one of our  
exchanges:

In 1833 he was elected to the House  
of Representatives in Congress, which  
position he retained four years. In 1837  
he was elected U. S. Senator from New  
Hampshire. He remained in the Senate  
during his term, and in 1843 was super-  
seded by CHARLES G. ATHERTON, who  
became famous as the author of the gag  
rule in the House. Mr. PIERCE then  
went into a state of retraction, from which  
he emerged in 1847. Upon the passage  
of the ten regiment bill through Congress,  
Polk appointed Mr. PIERCE one of his  
Brigadier-Generals. At the same time  
Generals PILLLOW and QUINMAN were  
promoted from Brigadier to Major Generals,  
and Messrs. CADWALLADER and HOPKINS  
were created Brigadiers.

"Gen. PIERCE started with a body of  
2500 troops, from Vera Cruz, on the 16th  
of July, 1847, to join Gen. Scott, who was  
then at Puebla. On the 6th of August,  
he joined the main army, without en-  
countering any special dangers. On the  
19th of August, he was thrown from  
his horse, and severely injured. This  
disabled him so much, that he was not  
able to do active service during the re-  
mainder of that magnificent campaign.  
He was one of the Commissioners ap-  
pointed by Scott, to negotiate with SANTA  
ANNA, but nothing was effected at that  
time. From thence we lose trace of him  
till last winter, when the New Hampshire  
State Convention tendered to him their  
support as a candidate for President.  
This he declined. We know nothing of  
his personal character."

We do not look upon him as a profound  
statesman. His talents are only ordinary.  
Of WILLIAM R. KING, we need hardly say  
a word, as he has been in public life  
since 1819—and now fills the seat vacated  
by Mr. FILLMORE, on the death of Gen.  
TAYLOR. He ranks high as a gentleman  
and a scholar. His political principles  
are not to be admired so much as his  
personal qualifications.

The ticket is a fair one, and is just the  
ticket with all good Democrats, now that  
the contest is decided. Alas! for poor  
Case!

The Whig Convention meets at the  
same place, on the 16th inst. From pre-  
sent indications, Gen. Scott will be the  
nominee of that party.

### Hon. Edward A. Hannegan.

The facts as to the killing of his brother-  
in-law, Capt. Duncan, by Mr. Hanne-  
gan, are already widely known. Mr.  
Hannegan had been a member of the  
Legislature, both Houses of Congress,  
Ambassador to Prussia, and might have  
been honored and useful in every relation  
of life, but for his fearful devotion to Li-  
quor, which has long rendered him a ter-  
ror and disgrace to his friends, and has at  
length probably led him to a felon's  
doom. John Wentworth, who served  
with him in Congress, thus comments on  
his case in his *Chicago Democrat*:

"Every man who has seen Mr. Hanne-  
gan when under the influence of liquor,  
as we have, can believe the above. And  
every one who has seen him and lived  
at the same house with him and his fam-  
ily, as we have, when he has been a  
total abstemious man for months together,  
will indeed pity him. When sober, he  
is as pure, as upright, as kind and as  
generous a man as there is in this coun-  
try. With him, there can be no middle  
state. He is a brute when drunk. When  
sober, he will compare in all the elements  
of goodness with any man living. But  
he cannot drink without getting drunk."

"Mr. Hannegan entered the lower House  
of Congress many years ago, a perfectly  
temperate man; and, in point of talents,  
integrity and popularity, his prospects  
were as flattering as those of any young  
man in the United States. But Wash-  
ington fashions and habits were too  
much for him. Dissipation drove him to  
private life. He reformed, became a  
temperance lecturer and an exemplary  
member of the Church. His exhortations  
in times of great revivals are said to have  
equalled those of the most eloquent di-  
vines living. At length his old habits  
were forgotten and he was sent to the  
Senate. He took his seat an exemplary  
Son of Temperance and a Christian. But,  
again, the temptations were too great  
for him. His struggles with himself  
were gigantic, and the assistance of  
one of nature's noblest of women, his  
wife, secured for him the sympathies of  
everybody. But he would have his  
spree, and he lost his re-election. Like  
most politicians, he left office miserably  
poor. At the close of his term, and of  
Mr. Polk's administration, to keep so  
popular and so good a man from despair  
and ruin, although it came out of General  
Taylor's term, the Senators unanimously,  
Whigs and Democrats, signed a call for  
Mr. Polk to send him to Russia, and he  
was appointed to that mission. His un-  
fortunate career there is well known.  
Since his return, we have heard nothing  
of him until this melancholy affair.

We have seen many a young man enter  
Congress perfectly temper